

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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Associate Editor

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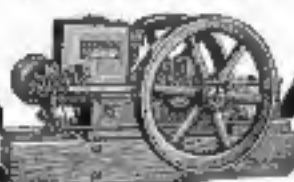
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Our Ottawa Letter

The C.N.R. Deal—Bennett and Nickle Make Strong Speeches
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 15.—The parliamentary week just closed has been one of the most interesting and doubtless the most sensational of the session. The sensation has been provided by R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and W. P. Nickle, of Kingston, the two Conservative members who have jumped over the traces rather than support the proposals of the government in regard to further aid for the Canadian Northern Railway. Messrs Bennett and Nickle have done more than jump the traces. They have taken the bit into their teeth and have dashed away far ahead of their party. Nickle would have the government take over both the C.N.R. and the N.T.R. and operate them as government railways. Bennett would have the most complete kind of an investigation and would eliminate Mackenzie and Mann from the system. Of them he said: "I appeal to every man in this house to read the history of the operations of Mackenzie and Mann. He will find nothing but a long trail of parliamentary corruption, of lobbying, of degradation of parliamentary institutions, of lowering of the morale of public life, of degrading those standards by which public life should be truly and properly measured. Both parties have been to blame. Look at the aid given to this company. Just before an election you will find it given. One party proposes and the other acquiesces, content to ask a few questions only in order to have a large enough contribution to the party fund."

The criticisms of the Liberal members of the house, while severe, were not so bitter as that by the two rebellious Conservatives. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues who spoke, all seemed to agree that it would not be a wise thing to let the Canadian Northern go into liquidation at the present time. Nevertheless E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, this evening voiced the disapproval of the opposition, insofar as the present arrangement is concerned, by moving the six months' hoist. This is the only amendment which it is possible for an opposition to move at the resolution stage. The vote will not take place until next week.

Co-operative Bill Too Late

Hon. Arthur Meighen this week introduced his long anticipated bill respecting co-operative societies. The probabilities are, however, that the introduction of this measure has been so long delayed that it cannot possibly be disposed of at this session. The government is desperately anxious to wind up business by the first of June and there is still much work to be done. It is understood that there is a considerable group of members, including both Liberals and Conservatives, who are opposed to the legislation. This would mean a debate, so the bill is not likely to receive much consideration this session.

A great mass of legislation has been either advanced a stage or finally disposed of this week, including Hon. W. J. Beebe's bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act, which will give considerable relief to homesteaders in the West. As a result of representations made by W. Buchanan, W. E. Knowles and other Liberal members, Hon. Dr. Roche agreed to give another concession to pre-emption entrants whereby they are relieved from the payment of all interest except on payments which are in arrears.

Borden On C.N.R.

In the course of his speech in explanation of the C.N.R. aid resolutions, Mr. Borden said that the situation presented to the government was not without its difficulties because the credit of the Dominion and of the several provinces had been pledged in very large amounts by the guarantee of securities. It had also to be taken into account that the sum of nearly \$180,000,000 was outstanding in unguaranteed securities; that that money had been invested in this enterprise by people who may have been influenced by the fact that the road was recognized as a great trans-

continental line in Canada, and, as such, had received very substantial assistance from the federal and provincial governments.

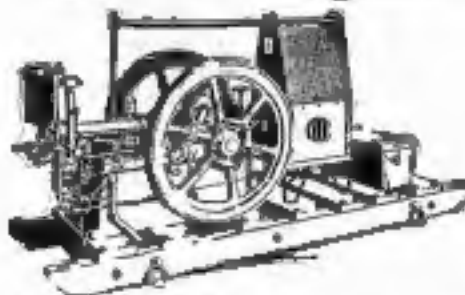
It was suggested, he went on to say, that the road should be allowed to go into liquidation and that its finances should be organized with the view of cutting down the amount of unguaranteed securities, but he was free to admit that this proposal never commended itself to his judgment. While it might be possible to save from thirty to fifty million dollars by that method the result in the end would be the loss of tenfold that sum to this country in view of its progress and development. It was apparent that the road could not remain uncompleted. It constituted a part of a great projected transcontinental system and its traffic over the lines in operation had developed wonderfully in the last half dozen years, especially in the western provinces. To leave the road uncompleted, Mr. Borden said, would retard the progress of the country for at least a generation; and so far as he could discern if the C.N.R. went into liquidation it could not be brought to completion unless the country should come to its assistance by some such measure as that proposed. "Therefore," he said, "it seems to me that under proper stipulations and safeguards it was not only desirable, but necessary, for the country at this time to give such assistance as would insure the completion of the road at an early date."

Mr. Borden produced affidavits stating that Mackenzie and Mann had not diverted any of the money granted to the road from the purposes for which it was intended and also in show that no money was made by the two knights out of the operation of the Northern Construction Company. The first mentioned affidavit was given by A. J. Mitchell, controller of Mackenzie and Mann Company Limited, and the second by A. R. Mann, A. Mackenzie and C. Cummings, the chief officers of the construction company.

Sir Wilfrid's Criticism

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed, was apparently feeling his way with the object of hearing what R. B. Bennett and W. P. Nickle, the "Bad Moose" party, would have to say before committing himself definitely as to what the policy of the opposition would be. He, however, stated a number of objections to the agreement as viewed by the Liberal party. The first objection, he said, is that altho it purports to be a unification of the Canadian Northern system, it is no such unification—that the 18 companies are still in existence and still continue as they are today. The next objection was that the guarantee secured by the government are absolutely illusory while the mortgage is absolutely insufficient. "I said a moment ago," he continued, "and I repeat, that this enterprise must go on. It has been observed for the benefit of the Canadian people. We require this railway. My right hon. friend (Mr. Borden) said he would not let it go into liquidation. It must not go into liquidation, but we should have control of it. Since we must go into partnership with the Canadian Northern, let us see that we are the master not the servants. Let the agreement be modified; let the resolutions be modified. As they stand at the present time they are not received for the benefit of the Canadian people; they are conceived altogether for the benefit of the firm of Mackenzie and Mann and of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. We have no objection to helping them. We have helped them in the past. I, for my part, have been an admirer of their energy and enterprise. I have not much in common with them; I cannot claim them as friends; but I admire energy, enterprise and pluck wherever it is found. At the same time there is this consideration to be borne in mind by the Prime Minister, that there are interests which are transcendent and the primary of these transcendent interests is that

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of the country. I have to repeat that the interest of the country is not served by the present resolutions, and as they stand it will become the duty of the opposition to oppose them from first to last."

Meighan in Defence

Hon. Arthur Meighan in an able speech replied to the contention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and at great length endeavored to present to the House in lucid form the meaning of the resolutions under consideration. He said that while the government believed its proposals to be complete and that they safeguarded the public interest in every way, yet they were laid before the House not as a perfect document beyond all possibility of improvement, but as the proposal of the government to which was invited the criticism of members of the House. If the bill could be improved in the public interest it was open for improvement and the government would welcome any suggestion along that line. In the earlier portion of his speech Mr. Meighan maintained that the guarantees received for the proposed aid to the Canadian Northern were ample. The opposition, when in power, guaranteed three-quarters of the cost of building the G.T.P., and for its guarantee and its \$100,000,000 of subsidy never got one dollar. Now the leader of the opposition said that the government was not justified in adding Mackenzie, Mann and Company with a paltry forty millions of stock as compensation for this guarantee. "We have," he said, "a two-fifths proprietorship in the Canadian Northern absolutely, come what may. If it succeeds, as there is every anticipation it will, then the value of that stock enters the treasury of the country as compensation; and there is every reason to believe that before long there will be a par value for that stock and the government will have recouped the forty millions dollars which Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government squandered on the N.T.R."

The Insurgent Speeches

The first severe criticism of the government proposal from within the ministerial ranks came on Wednesday evening when W. F. Nickle, Conservative member for Kingston made a strong speech in opposition to the terms of the resolution. Mr. Nickle, during the course of his remarks, took occasion to criticize the prime minister. He said that he was not a member of the House in 1904 or in 1908, but he was taking some little part in politics. "There rings in my ears yet," he said, "the statements of the Right Hon. leader of the government and his confederates, that, if Canada were to support the cost of building a railroad (the N.T.R.) we should own and operate it. In the debate that took place in this House in 1908 the right hon. leader of the government of today made the remark, 'I do not shrink from government ownership and government operation.' He went farther and moved a resolution, in support of which he said that he regretted that the bill then going thru the House would put back government ownership fifty years. I am not going to discuss the advisability or expediency of government ownership; that is a matter that may be discussed at another time, but what I do say is that, if my leader turns sharp corners and sees new light and I do not see that light, I see no reason why I should be held up to the contempt and ridicule of the Conservative party because I go on my way unperturbed, holding my allegiance to the principle that he upheld in 1908."

Mr. Nickle gave as his reason for advocating that the government should take over the C.N.R. his belief that the problem for Canada is: can we not develop some transportation solution that will place in the western provinces the raw material of the East, so that we may have manufactures in the West? "What I would like to see," he said, "would be for the government to take over the National Transcontinental Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway."

Mackenzie's Threats

Mr. Nickle, towards the close of his speech, severely criticized Sir William Mackenzie on account of an alleged interview which appeared in the Kingston *Walg*, in which it was stated that the

railway knight was not favorably disposed towards Kingston because of the opposition of its representative in parliament to the C.N.R.; also because it had been stated that Sir William Mackenzie would give no contracts to the chief industry of Kingston, the Canadian Locomotive Works Company. He said: "What is democracy coming to when the plutocrats can so tyrannize over the representatives of the people? Does free speech amount to anything? First they tried coercion, then they tried other influences in their power. Are the representatives of the people to be throttled? Better a thousand times that I should go out of public life than that Mackenzie and Mann should put their hands on my throat and make the public think a man dare not stand up and express his conviction in this House. The day the government brought down this measure I met Sir William Mackenzie. What did he say?—Why don't you go over to the opposition? That is his idea of freedom within a party. He thinks there is no room for independence in Canadian politics either on one side or the other. I would sooner have honorable defeat than mean victory. I would sooner go down to defeat in Kingston than I would be in Mackenzie's shoes and so far forget the order to which I belong as to adopt the tactics of the South African savage and blow a poison dart into the back of an unsuspecting enemy. Gentlemen may laugh. Some men behind me laughed. But he does not know what it is to suffer. Let him stand where I have stood for the last three weeks and see whether he will laugh. I do not profess any virtues, but when I accepted the nomination I reserved the right to think and speak for myself. If party government in this country has got to such a stage that within a party there is no room for independence then I say to this House that so far as the member for Kingston is concerned, give me the freedom of the elector rather than the fetters of the elected."

Mr. Nickle said he was opposed to going into partnership with Mackenzie and Mann just as he would be opposed to going into partnership commercially with people he could not trust. He believed that they would do the government in the long run.

Bennett and Meighan

Strong as were the statements of the member for Kingston they were comparatively mild when compared with the biting criticism hurled at Mackenzie and Mann by H. B. Bennett in the course of a four-hour speech delivered on Thursday and which was marked by frequent interchanges between the member for Calgary and Hon. Arthur Meighan, solicitor-general. Finally Mr. Bennett, becoming impatient of the interruptions, referred to Mr. Meighan as "an impertinent young man" and also as "the megaphone for Mackenzie and Mann." Earlier in the course of his speech he expressed his regret that the solicitor-general had constituted himself the apologist for the railway promoters. Mr. Bennett described Sir William and Sir Donald as "monocentists." He said that ever since he had been in public life they had been on their knees begging money from the federal and provincial governments. They had conceived the idea of building a transcontinental railway with government aid and of owning it themselves. In the railway history of the world, he said, there was no instance where a couple of men had endeavored to become the owners of a transcontinental system. Space limitations make it absolutely impossible to give an adequate idea of the ground covered by the member for Calgary. He was bitter and biting throughout and seemed to be quite regardless of how his criticisms of the government proposals were taken by the members of the cabinet or his confederates in the House.

Would Eliminate Bill and Do

He insisted that the proper way to do with the C.N.R. situation was to eliminate Mackenzie and Mann entirely. They had made a botch of the job as contractors he argued, and knew no more about operating a railway than children. The people of the west, he said, would support him in this assertion. Mr. Bennett had some alternative proposals to make. He said that there should be the full-

est possible inquiry into the C.N.R. system and the operations of Mackenzie and Mann. There should be, he said, a physical valuation of the road. The people of the United States had found that freight rates must be based on physical valuation—that water in stock has no value. A long ten years' struggle in the United States came to an end last year and the Interstate Commerce Commission commenced its labor of physically valuing every road in the country and on that valuation they will base the freight rates. Therefore we should begin right with the C.N.R.

Another suggestion made by Mr. Bennett was that the \$100,000,000 of common stock should be placed in trust and the operation of the road put in charge of some prominent railway man, such as Sir Thomas Tait. "Let us pause," he said, "before we go forward lest it be said of us that we have made progress too swift and have not considered the end from the beginning. It is for us to look at this enterprise in the right way and not be deterred from our duty because the action which that duty lays upon us seems temporarily unpopular."

Oliver Names Government

Hon. Frank Oliver, who followed Mr. Bennett, advanced the view that the real cause of the trouble in connection with the C.N.R. was the premature construction of the line from Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific coast, for which the government of British Columbia and the present Dominion government were entirely responsible. This section of the road would cost \$60,000,000 and had it not been undertaken the company would not now be in need of forty-five million dollars.

THE CANADIAN WAY

Comparing the methods in the United States and Canada by which the state, or at least its parliamentary power has been used to transfer vast properties, powers and privileges into private ownership, the investigator is impressed by the evident superiority of the Canadian system.

In the United States most of the legislators have been small lawyers, merchants' farmers or nondescripts, few of whom aimed directly at becoming great capitalists themselves. They dared not openly use their parliamentary power to vest in themselves as beneficiaries charters, subsidies and land grants. They were willing to grant all of these to others, provided the granting was attended by certain tangible considerations, such as the promise of re-election, or of a higher political career or direct bribes in money or in stock. Bribery has been common in the United States legislative bodies for more than a century. The members have been mostly middlemen selling the law-making power of the state usually to the highest bidder. Of the thousands upon thousands of men who have sat in congress or in state legislatures, hardly more than one or two are remembered as the founders of great fortunes. In the United States scarce there are, it is true, many multimillionaires, but they were able to get into that body only after they had accumulated enormous wealth.

But in Canada members of parliament have had no scruples in directly vesting in themselves by their own votes properties, powers and privileges of every description. They gave bank charters to themselves, railway charters, subsidies and land grants, coal and other mineral areas, timber and agricultural lands and other donations, all comprising the most extraordinarily valuable gifts estimated in billions of dollars. Having the power of doing this by their own votes and freely exercising that power, they of course had no need of middlemen. Consequently, also, there have been few legislative bribery scandals in Canada. "Slush funds" there have been in abundance, but they were funds applied not for the personal benefit of any set of legislators, but for partisan campaign purposes. An American legislator might often be bought for a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, but the Canadian legislator could not be purchased in so crude a way. He would not have to take money, a dangerous practice, at best, and always open

to the possibilities of detection and prosecution. The Canadian system has been a much more refined one, in which the vulgar business of passing money has been, not invariably, but usually absent. Each member would have his own "job," or combinations of members would have their "jobs," requiring simply an exchange of votes. Hence, in voting for one another's "jobs," the members could do so with what they could style "perfect propriety," at the same time expressing the most unctimonious horror at the "Yankee system" of money corruption of legislators.

Most of the great Canadian fortunes can be directly traced to the activities of their founders as members of parliament or other legislative or governing bodies. Or to point it in another form, members of parliament in Canada have usually been the founders of the great fortunes. Lord Strathcona, for example, was a member of the Canadian parliament during the very years when millions began to roll in upon him by means of the possessions that he and his associates obtained thru the laws of one kind or another. The same is true of many other railroad and land, coal and timber and manufacturing and banking magnates. One notable exception to this rule is the case of those eminent railway magnates, Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, of the firm of Mackenzie and Mann, owning the Canadian Northern Railway system. Neither has ever sat in any legislative body, but they are astounding perspicacious men, and have learned the art of hypnotizing cabinet ministers and other members of parliament, and getting all they want.—Gustavus Myers, in the *New Review*.

SEED COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

It is interesting to note in the following extract from the report of the Seed Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture for Canada for the period from March, 1911, to August 31, 1913, that so few samples of alfalfa seed tested were of Canadian origin. Since it is recognized that varieties giving the most satisfactory results in any locality are those which have been obtained from plants growing in that special locality or at any rate under similar conditions to those prevailing in the district it is evident that there is a wide field open to the farmers of the West in the production of acclimatized Alfalfa seed. Try a small patch this year.

In regard to Alfalfa, the report says: "Of the 383 samples of seed tested at Ottawa last season, probably not more than half a dozen were of Canadian origin, while more than one-third of the total number contained weed seeds which occur only in Alfalfa produced in Europe. The remainder originated in the Western and Middle Western States, most of them probably in Montana and Utah. Very little Alfalfa seed is produced in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and practically none of it is to be had in Canada."

Referring to the influence of frost on immature oats, it is stated that two degrees when in the milk stage will, in most cases, ruin oats for seed, even tho the heads may fill and give a heavy bushel.

This report, which constitutes a concise summary of the work of the Seed Branch for the period indicated, is available to all who apply for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

SPRING BURN OVER

Duluth, Minn., May 16—Eight hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain have been shipped from here during the week ending today and lake men claim that the annual spring rush of grain shipments is over. Only some ten to twelve million bushels of all grain are now at the elevators here, considerably under the usual amount at this time of year, and the low rate offered, seven-eighths of a cent to Georgian Bay and one and one-eighth to Lake Erie ports, is not attractive to carriers. It is expected, therefore, that grain shipment from now until the next crop begins to arrive will be exceedingly light.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 20th, 1914

DEBATE ON C.N.R. DEAL

For the first time since the policy of pouring the public money into the treasury of the C.N.R. was inaugurated, Parliament is now giving real serious attention to the system of financing employed by Mackenzie and Mann. For the past ten years these gentlemen have gone to the provincial and Federal Governments alike, year by year, and carried away millions of the people's money, without ever saying "thank you," or even being asked for what purpose they intended to spend it. This reckless system of squandering the public money would undoubtedly have continued had not public opinion demanded a change. And now when the C.N.R. is practically bankrupt, and the country on the verge of a financial crash, the politicians have finally awakened to the fact that a part of their duty is to protect the interests of the people, and that there is a limit to which they can go in pandering to the plutocrats. The C.N.R. deal is one which affects the pocketbook of every farmer in the Prairie Provinces and should be studied carefully because it will not be settled at the present time nor for several years to come. Now light that is being continually let into the Mackenzie and Mann financial methods indicates that, next to the protective tariff, the construction of the C.N.R. has been the most demoralizing and corrupting influence in Canadian political life since confederation. The prospects are that this corruption will still continue for some years to blacken the future pages of Canadian history. It is quite true that in the end Canada will have a third transcontinental railway. But at what a cost, not only in public money and public credit, but also in public honor and public morals! The Borden Government has made the first real attempt to deal in a homeslike manner with Mackenzie and Mann, and yet the information they have compelled these two railway promoters to give has confused the public mind and aroused such widespread incredulity that a great deal more light is needed before the statements provided by Mackenzie and Mann will be believed.

The feature of the last week's debate in Parliament was the revolt of R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston, and their fearless analysis of the C.N.R. financial situation, coupled with their scathing denunciations of Mackenzie and Mann. These two men are lifelong members of the Conservative party and are still remaining in the party, but they claim the right to criticize the C.N.R. deal proposed by the Government, which they believe to be not in the best interests of the people of Canada. There are quite a number of other members of the Conservative party who are opposed to giving Mackenzie and Mann another \$45,000,000, but they have all been whipped into line by methods familiar to political parties, and, tho they have a great deal of sympathy with Bennett and Nickle, they have not the courage to follow them. These two men have performed a distinct and signal service to the people of Canada by the course they have taken, as undoubtedly it was their revolt and the fear of other Conservative members following them that forced the Government to extract the information secured from Mackenzie and Mann as to their financing methods. Mr. Bennett criticized both parties very sharply for the reckless manner in which they have given the public money to Mackenzie and Mann. He declared that both parties were guilty, as the party in power would make a proposal to aid Mackenzie and Mann and the other party would readily support the

proposition in order that both of them might get a good subscription to the party campaign fund. This statement, which has not been challenged, was made in Parliament. It is in reality a charge that the Members of Parliament have betrayed the people who elected them and sold themselves to Mackenzie and Mann in return for contributions to their campaign funds, which they hoped would enable them to go out to the country and fool the people again. Mr. Bennett has been in political life for many years and has also been intimately connected with the largest corporation in Canada, so he should know whereof he speaks. Has corruption become so widespread in Canada that wealthy men can buy up our members of Parliament in this wholesale manner? This is a matter which should be sifted to the bottom in the interests of the people, but if both parties are involved, as Mr. Bennett declares, it is very likely that they will unite to suppress any attempt to expose their bargainings with the C.N.R. promoters.

The examination to which the C.N.R. deal was subjected by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Nickle establishes pretty clearly that the \$42,000,000 of common stock which the Government will take is of no value and affords consequently no security. It is also pretty clearly established that the whole C.N.R. system is now mortgaged to its full value and the additional mortgage which the Government will take will be practically worthless. The Government has issued a statement declaring that a thorough investigation of the C.N.R. system shows that Mackenzie and Mann have never made anything out of the C.N.R. personally, either thru their construction company or thru any of their subsidiary companies. This statement will not be believed and no one could reasonably be expected to believe it until it is accompanied by a complete explanation of the huge personal fortunes which Mackenzie and Mann have accumulated. Mr. Bennett has demanded a Royal Commission to investigate the whole C.N.R. system and undoubtedly such a commission would render splendid service, but at the same time it would probably uncover facts decidedly unfavorable to both political parties and will probably not be granted. Mr. Bennett also demonstrated pretty conclusively that the capital stock of the C.N.R. was water, as well as the stock of the twenty subsidiary companies. He also maintained that the Government's plan to amalgamate these companies into one was unworkable, because of the bonds outstanding against each company. It is impossible for any ordinary individual to understand the network of companies which Mackenzie and Mann have built up, and it is doubtful if there are a half dozen members of the House of Commons who have the slightest idea of this great national tangle. It seems clear, however, that Mackenzie and Mann have performed the greatest feat of financial jugglery ever seen in this country or any other, and the result has been to make themselves wealthy and the C.N.R. bankrupt. The last few months have seen swarms of lobbyists in Ottawa working with the members on both sides of the House in an endeavor to have the C.N.R. deal put thru. These lobbyists have included Mackenzie and Mann and their associates in the C.N.R., together with contractors and corporation magnates who are creditors of the C.N.R. The rights and the interests of the common people have mighty little chance in the face of such pressure, and such methods do not tend to purify our political life. No doubt the present scheme to provide another \$45,000,000 will prevail and will keep Mac-

kenzie and Mann quiet until another election is held. Two or three years hence there will be another swarm of lobbyists around Ottawa and another demand for more money for the C.N.R. There will be little likelihood for any democratic legislation for the benefit of the people as long as both political parties are controlled by a handful of Canada's wealthy men.

THE FARMER AND MILITARISM

We would call the special attention of our readers to an article on page seven of this issue, in which is reproduced a speech on "Farmers and Militarism," delivered by Professor Mack Eastman, of Calgary University, before the annual convention of Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Associations of Alberta. Professor Eastman has made a wide study of the question of militarism, not only thru general and contemporary history but also thru residence in some of the militarist countries of Europe. He finds that the nations of Europe are impoverishing themselves by the enormous burdens of their armies and navies, the great mass of the people have absolutely no desire for war. They feel no ill-will against their fellow workers in the adjoining countries and no desire to fight with them. The chief causes of big armaments are the periodic war scares deliberately engineered by armament firms whose profits depend on making each nation believe that some other nation is planning an attack upon it.

Professor Eastman pointed with alarm to Canada's growing expenditures on military and naval armaments, and predicted that if the present tendency was not checked the country would before long be saddled with the expense of maintaining a standing army which would only be an irritation to our neighbors. Professor Eastman is strongly against the establishment of a Canadian navy, and regards the proposed gift of \$35,000,000 to the British Admiralty only as a lesser evil. He maintains that such a gift would not be any help to Great Britain, and for this and all other statements which he makes he gives very good reasons. The article throws new light on several aspects of the question and will repay careful perusal.

WEST DEMANDS JUSTICE

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, held on May 13, took firm and decided action upon the judgment of the Railway Commission. The following is the resolution unanimously adopted by the Board:

"Whereas, the Winnipeg Board of Trade petitioned the Government of Canada, under date of Nov. 14, 1911, to, by legislation, lay down the principle that rates charged by railways in Western Canada should not exceed those charged in Eastern Canada for similar service, to a greater extent than necessary to cover additional cost of performing the service, if any, in Western Canada; and

"Whereas, the Government of Canada caused an investigation to be made by the Board of Railway Commissioners into the rates charged by railways for carriage of freight in Western Canada; and

"Whereas, the Board of Railway Commissioners has held repeated hearings, taken voluminous evidence from the many interests involved, and, after consideration thereof, has given its decision; and

"Whereas, by its judgment, dated April 6, 1914, the Board of Railway Commissioners has declined to grant Western Canada that equality of treatment with Eastern Canada in the matter of freight rates which has been advocated by the Winnipeg Board of Trade for many years past, but has simply ordered reductions in certain rates; and

"Whereas, the Board of Railway Commis-

winners in its said judgment holds that the Railway Act permits discrimination between localities under certain conditions;

"Therefore be it resolved, that while the Winnipeg Board of Trade welcomes the reductions ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners which slightly lessen the disparity between freight rates charged in Eastern and Western Canada, this Board emphatically protests against the discrimination which will remain between rates ordered by the Commissioners for the carriage of freight in Western Canada and the rates charged for similar service in Eastern Canada; and

"Be it further resolved, that the Winnipeg Board of Trade reiterates the position it has always taken, viz., that no basis of freight rates will be fair, just and equitable to the people of Western Canada which permits of higher rates being charged for the carriage of freight in Western Canada than is charged for like service in Eastern Canada (except in so far as cost of performing the service may be greater), and this Board respectfully urges the Government of Canada to effect such a change in the Railway Act, when the present contemplated revision of the act is made, as will embody the principle of equality which this Board has always advocated and maintained."

In the discussion preceding the adoption of this resolution, it was stated very clearly that the Railway Commission had not given justice to Western Canada and it was felt that the principle of equality should be laid down by legislation and not left to the discretion of the Railway Commission. The spirit of this resolution will be approved generally throughout Western Canada, as the people of the Prairie Provinces are not satisfied to accept the stamp of inferiority quietly even tho it may be applied by such an august body as the Railway Commission.

A MAN OF PRINCIPLE

The public life of Canada has lost one of its most striking personalities by the death, which occurred on Friday last, of Hon. F. D. Monk, K.C., D.C.L., ex-M.P. for Jacques Cartier, Quebec, and for a short time Minister of Public Works in the Borden Government. Mr. Monk was one of the leading figures in the political life of the province of Quebec for many years, and had the distinction of being one of the very few Canadian statesmen who have resigned their places in the Government rather than sacrifice a principle. Mr. Monk, together with the other Conservative leaders in Quebec, promised the people of that province at the last general election, that if Mr. Borden was placed in power his naval policy would be submitted to the people before action was taken, and when Mr. Borden asked Parliament to sanction a grant of \$35,000,000 to the British Admiralty without the consent of the people, Mr. Monk at once gave up his position as Minister of Public Works, and the salary of \$7,000 a year which went with that office. Mr. Monk was at that time in poor health, and a few months ago resigned his seat in Parliament because of his sickness. The deceased was a man of high intellectual attainments and was Professor of Constitutional Law at Laval University. On his father's side he was of English descent, while his mother was of the French race. Mr. Monk was 58 years of age.

COMMERCE AND EDUCATION

When the western farmers, thirteen years ago, began their agitation for improvements in the grain trade, one of their chief handicaps was the lack of finances to carry on their educational work. They soon realized that the only effective means of improving the grain trade was by going into it themselves and marketing their own grain through their own agency. The spirit of determination, which has characterized the western farmers' organization from the beginning, brought The Grain Growers' Grain Company into existence eight years ago. This pioneer farmers' grain company was a wonderful success from its inception, and thru its

operations the grain trade has been practically revolutionized, and, tho the farmers are not today securing the full market value for their grain, conditions have vastly improved and will continue to improve until in the future practically all the farmers' grain in the West will be marketed thru their own agencies, and full returns thus be secured for their labor. But aside from the improved conditions in the grain trade, The Grain Growers' Grain Company aided in the solution of another mighty problem. After paying the highest market price for purchased grain and securing only the regular one cent per bushel on commission grain, The Grain Growers' Grain Company after paying all expenses has realized a handsome profit each year. As these profits accumulated the shareholders of the company wisely decided that a part of this money should be used for educational work, and, by resolution of the annual meeting four years ago, the Board of Directors was instructed to set aside \$25,000 for educational work that year. The same policy has been adopted by the company each year since. A part of the educational fund of the company was used to assist the associations of the three provinces in the establishment and publication of their official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide. But for this assistance it would have been impossible to build up a paper absolutely free from political and capitalistic influence. Another part of the educational fund of The Grain Growers' Grain Company was devoted to direct grants to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta. A few days ago The Grain Growers' Grain Company sent a check for \$1,000 to each of these associations, making a total of over \$25,000 in direct grants to these three associations in the past five years. This financial assistance to the associations has enabled them to prosecute their work more vigorously and to bring an ever-increasing number of farmers into their ranks. In forwarding the checks to the associations T. A. Greer, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, wrote as follows:

"One of the chief aims of The Grain Growers' Grain Company is to use its best influence towards building up a great and united farmers' organization in Western Canada, with the hope that it will eventually spread throughout the Dominion. Such an organization when united, and harmoniously devoted to a single purpose, will be a powerful factor in improving the economic and social conditions now surrounding our farm life, and will very greatly hasten the day when the man on the land will enjoy the full return for his labors. In this matter the farmers have to work out their own salvation."

Thus it will be seen that the Western farmers builded better than they knew when they decided to go into the grain business on their own account, and by so doing have laid permanent and stable foundations for a structure, which, working hand in hand with the great organizations in the three provinces, will be a mighty factor in developing in the Prairie Provinces a rural civilization which should, in the course of time, surpass that of any other country. Inspired by the successful work of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was brought into existence, and out of its accumulated profits recently donated \$2,000 to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company has not yet been in operation a year, but in the course of time will undoubtedly be able to assist in the educational work in that province. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, however, operates in all three provinces, having more shareholders in Saskatchewan than in either Alberta or Manitoba, and it is only reasonable that the company should devote its educational grants to each of the three associations. The western farmers

have been very successful in their organization work. But much as they have accomplished, it is only a beginning and the next ten years will see results from their work many fold greater than in the past. By united and harmonious effort they can blind the farmers of the Prairie Provinces together into an organization which will enable each and every farmer to enjoy a comfortable and prosperous home for himself and family in this country, and to banish the hardships which at the present time bear heavily upon such a large proportion of our rural people.

The farmers of Saskatchewan will welcome the appointment by the Government of the commission to investigate the state of farm machinery. It is quite evident from the appointment of this commission that the Government intends to enact legislation which will protect the farmers of the province from any unscrupulous implement company. Those companies that want to do business on an equitable basis, and do not wish to impose upon the farmers unjustly, will not resent a thorough investigation and reasonable legislation. Other companies, who may wish to exploit the farmers, should be regulated whether they like it or not.

It is a most remarkable coincidence that the judgment of the Railway Commission should be handed down on the day following the budget speech by the finance minister. The Budget speech announced that no tariff concessions, except on binders and mowers, would be made to the western farmers, and naturally aroused resentment in the Prairie Provinces. The findings of the Railway Commission undoubtedly brought a certain amount of gratification to the Prairie Provinces and would, of course, tend to lessen the disappointment over the failure to secure tariff reduction. This coincidence in the announcement will tend to create an impression that there has been political influence exerted by the Government at least in timing the announcement of the Railway Commission's judgment. Needless to remark such an impression will add neither to the prestige of the Government nor of the Railway Commission.

Have you applied for your Fenian Raid Bounty from Col. Sam Hughes? Everybody's doing it. It is not necessary that you ever heard tell of the Fenian raid. If your brother's wife's aunt's sixteenth cousin knew a man who lived in the same province with a veteran you are entitled to \$100 bounty. All women, married and single, should also apply early, because if they are not widows of veterans they would have been if they had lived at the right time, in the right place and a favorable opportunity had presented itself. When Sam sets out to make good with the people he doesn't stop at trifles. Do it now!

The Reciprocity Agreement scared the "noble eighteen" protectionists, including the present Finance Minister, out of the Liberal party. Free agricultural implements put Sir Lyman Melvin Jones on the run also. There is still a good bunch of protectionists in the Liberal party that should be scared out, for the benefit not only of the party but also of the country in general.

It would naturally be expected that the chief officials of the railway companies would publicly protest against the report of the Railway Commission, but these protests are for public consumption only. Privately the railway companies are tickled beyond measure in getting off as lightly as they have done, tho of course it is their best policy to squeal. But that is the nature of all those who enjoy special privileges and are not allowed to retain them to the full.

Farmers and Militarism

An Address delivered by Professor Eastman, of Calgary University, before the Convention of Alberta Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Associations

I am by temperament a militarist. In early childhood the glamor of war excited my imagination, and in my boyhood I was busy organizing military societies. I was credulous enough to believe that war was a biological necessity, that international struggle was essential to the development of physical courage and moral fibre, and that other similar sophistries were eternal verities. At times reason and fact made me pause, but it needed a period of study and observation in militarized Europe to convince me that I must right about face. Since then I have realized that a war between two of the nations that are in the van of progress would be an unmitigated curse to mankind; that today the real foes of every people are within and not beyond the frontier; that limitless moral fibre may be developed in combating these domestic enemies; and that, as for physical courage, we could trust to football and lacrosse.

The Cost of War

As far back as 1833, Greg, in his "Essays on Political and Social Science," said: "Judging from the past history of our race, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred war is a folly and a crime. Where it is so, it is the saddest and wildest of all follies and the most heinous of all crimes." Greg had especially in mind the Napoleonic era. The battles between England and France alone cost these nations the blood of 1,900,000 of their sturdiest manhood. As for France, according to Leroy-Beaulieu, her wars between 1793 and 1799 robbed her of 1,500,000 lives. Such wholesale slaughter has a fright-

fully demoralizing influence upon the physical stamina and ultimately upon the moral strength of a people. The very year after Greg wrote, Europe saw the commencement of the Crimean War, truly a wild folly, parent of the heinous crimes of the recent Balkan imbroglio, for as Von Moltke once declared, "Every war is the father of other wars."

Twenty years later came the Franco-Prussian War, which struck such a staggering blow at human progress, smothered all liberal thought and movements and turned Western Europe into an armed camp. This catastrophe would have been avoided but for one man's aggressive folly and another man's unscrupulous cunning, seconded on both sides of the frontier by the official press. And this press, then as always, talked of France and Germany, as if they were two persons, one of which had insulted the other. Yet all this time the peasants and citizens of both countries were patiently toiling at the world's work, quite unaware that they were insulting or being insulted. Nevertheless the blunder destroyed their wealth to the extent of over \$2,500,000,000, inaugurated the baseless reign of Armed Peace and rolled national debts into the billions. Today the military budget of France stands at \$400,000,000, while the impoverished social budget amounts to barely \$35,000,000. "Life is languishing, and death alone absorbs our living resources," cried Jaurès, last December.

Civilization Stagnates

And so it seemed to me even before the wild militarist reaction of the last

two years. Every work of industrial improvement, of education or artistic advance was delayed or crippled thru lack of funds. I remember once pointing out to the librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale that certain volumes were indispensable for the history of French colonization. He shook his head and said: "I know it, but they would cost \$30, and we have to count every sou." Everything goes to organize destruction. And so it is, more or less, in all the militarized nations; civilization stagnates; the forces of progress are atrophied; the militarist snowball grows into an avalanche and threatens to sweep us back into savagery. Even in the United States of America, in 1910, the total war cost was 67.5 per cent. of the national expenditures.

In Canada the monster is trying to raise its head. In 1894 the entire cost of our militia was approximately \$1,285,000; the estimates for 1914 demand nearly \$19,000,000, which is more than double the sum expended five years ago. Someone has lately mentioned a navy, and a few months ago the minister of militia laid pompous plans for the militarization of our universities. All this comes most opportunely at a time when the financial stringency has arrested educational progress thruout Canada. By the way, do you know that one discharge of a big gun costs as much as a four years' university course?

Waste of Intelligence

Thus far we have been discussing the waste of human life in war and of social wealth in militarism, but we must not forget the waste of intelligence in both. Try to imagine what our civili-

zation might be already if during the last century scores of thousands of inventive brains and generous hearts had been concentrating their energies directly upon productive industry and social amelioration instead of upon destruction and oppression. True, from destructive inventions the world has sometimes wrested constructive machines, but how indirect and how uncertain has been the process! And how great our loss by the way!

Modern War—An Industrial Game

Of what nature, then, is war? Obviously it partakes of the character of the civilization to which it belongs. The kings of agricultural peoples make wars of territorial conquest; their dream is to round out their domains, to seize their neighbors' fields. The governments of industrial countries make commercial wars with a view to the exploitation of new regions and new markets. In 1895 the Japanese fought the Chinese for the exploitation of Korea; in 1898 the Americans fought the Spaniards for the exploitation of Cuba; in 1899 we gloriously triumphed over the Boers (oh, those palpitating memories!) for the exploitation of the Transvaal's gold mines; in 1900 the Europeans invaded Peking and imposed their railways upon China; in 1904 the Japs and Russians massacred each other for the exploitation of Manchuria. Five wars in ten years! The triumph of pacifism! Whatever the pretext or the war cry, the basic cause was commercial. Our modern financial oligarchies seek not subjects but customers; business men make business wars.

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The Mail Bag

THE FARM SIDE

Editor, Guide:—I, as no doubt most of your readers, have been much interested in the articles from the pen of Mr. Woodsworth on "Some Problems of City Life," and the contrast therein suggested between city and rural life.

I heartily agree with the writer that the workers in the city and those on the farm have much in common—a common interest to uphold and a common enemy to combat; and that we should get together and reason these things out.

We farmers are indebted to Mr. Woodsworth for the sympathetic way in which he analyzes the economic problems of the wage-earner, but much more are we indebted to him for the fair basis he suggests—the gross produce of an average Manitoba farmer, as shown by the last census returns—from which we can arrive at something of a conclusion as to the economical problems of the average farmer. This is vastly different from the ordinary course of the city writer on farm topics.

Mr. Woodsworth has not analyzed the gross income from the farm so as to show what net income the average farmer has to provide for his annual "budget." Had he done so I do not think he would have inferred, as he seems to have done, that the position, financially, of the farmer is so much better than that of the city wage-earner. Probably he thought that that should be done by a farmer and so I will take this \$1,534 gross income from the farm as a credit and charge up to it the various items of outlay that a farmer with a wife and three children has to meet under ordinary advantageous circumstances and we will see how he comes out at the end of the year with his farm holding worth \$10,050. In doing so I would premise by saying, for the benefit of your city readers, that this gross produce includes the value, at market prices, of everything produced on the farm that may be consumed on the farm or sold off it.

The following is the balance sheet of an average Manitoba farm:—

By gross value of all products from farm, \$1,545.

To working expenses:—Seed for year, \$160; grain for horses (5 say), \$225; hay for horses and cattle (8 say), \$75; grain for cattle, pigs and poultry, \$75; hired help, \$200; taxes and insurance, \$20; threshing and twine, \$180; blacksmithing and repairs, \$30; upkeep of machinery and implements, \$50; upkeep of buildings and fences, \$30. Total, \$1,043.

To produce of farm consumed by the family:—Milk, 800 lbs. at 8c., \$64; butter, 200 lbs. at 20c., \$40; eggs, 50 doz. at 15c., \$7.50; potatoes, 50 bus. at 45c., \$22.50; milk, 160 gals. at 12½c., \$20; vegetables, \$10. Total, \$169.

To household expenses, etc.—Groceries, tea, sugar, dried fruit, \$100; flour, \$20; fuel, light and water, \$50; clothing for family, \$200; personal expenses, marketing, \$20; upkeep of house furnishings, \$25. Total, \$495.

Grand total of expense, \$1,534. Balance, on the wrong side, \$99.

This leaves our farmer \$99 "in the hole" he would say. Is it not about the average position? Yes, altho he has not even paid a subscription to his "Guide" or a cent for any other literature; nothing for the church or for pleasure, and that trip East has been postponed to the far distant future. Some explanation I feel is due Mr. Woodsworth for my charging for vegetables, fuel and water, as I know these items too very low will meet with criticism. The census enumerators included the value of every beet, carrot, onion and cabbage in the farmer's garden in their estimate of the produce, and why not?

While many of our farmers get their fuel with their own labor, more have to buy it at their railway stations and then haul it home miles, so it is only right in attempting to arrive at a sane conclusion as to the expense of running a farm to include at least something like

half what it costs the more unfortunate one. An artesian well costs from \$200 to \$500 and sometimes runs much higher; then pumps break and wear out and sometimes the well gives out or caves in, and there is considerable annual expense connected with the water supply on the average farm, while many have to haul water for their stock, as well as for domestic use, for miles and some have even to buy it. Is it conceivable that in a city with say 50,000 householders co-operating for their water supply it will cost more than to supply 50,000 farms depending on individual effort? If so then our modern methods of consolidation and co-operation are worthless.

I would particularly draw the attention of your city readers to the expenditure of \$1,045 under the head "working expenses," as I fear they generally fail to realize how expensive the upkeep of a modern farm is. I expect that Mr. Woodsworth himself took it for granted that nearly all the gross produce of the farm was available to provide the farmer with his "budget," while as a matter of fact there is but a third of it, \$500. This net produce gives the farmer his earnings, about \$1.06 a day or 16½ cents an hour for a day of 10 hours, or about 14 cts. an hour for time actually employed.

But we have shown this average farmer who has tried to support his family by his own efforts and give them a decent living is now in debt. If that continues from year to year he will soon have no farm. Is not that often the result? There is another way out. Included in the inventory of the stock on the farm are two nice heifers rising three years old, on which the eyes of the good wife rested often in anticipation of the increased produce she would be able to dispose of next year. They are sold for beef, the debt is paid and there is a little over to go to—the church.

Not good business, says the banker, reducing his working capital; he should have borrowed money and increased his

stock and his revenue would have increased. Well may be, but again, if many farmers in his position do likewise there may be a scarcity of dairy produce and the income from this source, because of lessening of the supply, may actually increase. We are now dealing with one of our pushing go-ahead farmers who is bound to "get on," and he thinks the situation over and decides that he must economize somewhere. Johnny is twelve years old and must help on the farm next year, so he can do without hired help and so save \$250. Is he blamable? Another average farmer in the same position (we have many of them amongst us) takes the banker's advice, mortgages the farm, gets a few more cows, finds it difficult to meet the interest, loses a few head, chiefly on account of a scarcity of food one winter, sees no hope of extricating himself from his difficulties and sells out, goes to the city and may succeed. Another, finding himself in the position of the average farmer not able to make both ends meet, tries to economize by working himself and family harder, encounters illness, has to have in the doctor and a trained nurse. Four dollars a day and keep for the nurse, to say nothing of the doctor, soon runs the expense up to crippling proportions, and he, to extricate himself, sells out at a good figure, goes West where land is cheaper, but the conditions more onerous. He goes thru the process again and finally seeks a town, where if labor is scarce the pay bears some proportionate relation

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NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, the not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Quoted by Francis Marion Reynon

Please remember to address all communications for the Editor of this Page to: Miss Francis Marion Reynon, 19325 130th Ave., Golden, Winnipeg, Man.

EDUCATION

As requested by a correspondent, whose letter appears below, my topic for this week is regular attendance at school, the I am inclined to think that our friend has presented the case very effectively himself.

In going up and down the land it has seemed to me that one of the great lacks in country life is a definite standard of education. John or Jennie go to school until they are fifteen, or until they are in the fifth grade and then they quit school. No particular standard of efficiency is demanded of them. They pass no strictly prescribed examinations. Not that examinations are a final test of excellence, far from it, but they are the only system we have at present, whereby one can obtain a definite standing in educational circles. And it is my belief that every normal boy and girl should be obliged to attain to a certain definite educational standard before leaving school. Canada's great burning question today is not the navy, or the tariff, or social evils, or even woman suffrage, it is education. Give us real, effective education for a generation or two and all these other reforms will be added unto us.

One reason why there has been such an apathy on the part of people generally towards education is that our educational system is so faulty, it seems to touch real life at so few points. But we are groping blindly towards the light, and faulty and all as our system of instruction is, education is nevertheless power. The more things a man knows about, the more effective he is in the community. Now there are really very few parents who do not sincerely desire to give their children the best there is to be had in life, but they frequently do not judge wisely as to what is best. Many of them leave early and late themselves and cheat their children of the joy and wonder and power of a good education in order to give them in the end the paltry good of a large farm and some stock, a mighty poor substitute for the bigger, broader and finer life that a good education has to offer them.

Frequently the disinclination of the child for study is at the bottom of his irregular attendance at school. He is as prone to excuse for staying at home that the parents grow weary in well-doing. This can be largely prevented from happening by the parents beginning when the child is very small and instilling into his mind the idea that he is going to get a good education, whatever else he attains in life. Make this the very atmosphere of the home. Then when the child is seven or eight years of age he should be started to school and never allowed to remain at home except for sickness. Never, except under the most urgent pressure of necessity, should he be kept home to help on the farm. He should be trained to regard school attendance as being as inevitable as the rising of the sun. When the weather is cold and stormy in the winter he should be driven to school.

I think I have mentioned in this page before two brothers who lived about a mile apart and some distance from the school, in a certain district in Manitoba. They both had children of school age and they made an arrangement to drive the little ones to school alternately mornings. These two men lived up to this agreement with a regularity and consistency that I have never seen equalled in any other parents. Rain or shine those children were at school, and they were never late. One morning the youngest, a little dot of about seven, froze her cheek very badly. Did they keep her home for the rest of the winter on that account? Not a bit of it. She was back the next morning with the cheek carefully dressed, and very much bundled up, but as ready as ever

for work. Her father and mother evidently did not feel that because she had had the misfortune to freeze her face she should be cheated out of a whole winter's schooling. What Canada needs is more parents of this caliber, men and women who have such a deep and wholesome respect for the value of education that they put it first and the acquisition of money and land second.

It is time parents began to realize that it is not a little thing to keep the boy or girl home a day this week and two days next week. Quite apart from the loss to the child of each day's instruction the great evil is that it implies that school is a rather unimportant thing to be set lightly aside. This is the great and irreparable harm of this easy-going custom on the part of parents, which leads pretty soon to the child's beginning to suspend school attendance on his own account. At fifteen he leaves school writing badly, reading badly and spelling badly and he goes out into the world and in time comes to be the father of children no less ignorant than himself. And in the end the whole nation suffers. If you are one of the parents who is doing this injustice to the rest of your community it is time to right about face.

FRANCIS MARION REYNON.

BETTER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Dear Miss Reynon:—Please urge upon parents the cruelty of keeping their boys from school for a day or more

while, to take issue with you over your editorial in The Guide of the 22nd ult., headed "Obligations to Criminals."

Question 1: What is a criminal? Is a starving man who steals a loaf of bread to appease his hunger, and is promptly arrested and cast into prison, more of a criminal than a number of legislators at Ottawa, who, assisted by their thugs and hooligans, steal \$40,000,000 out of the public treasury, i.e.—the purses of the people? Or a similar gang at Quebec, who receive large sums, per medium of the "bribe road," or officials in the Kingston Penitentiary, who force the so-called criminals to steal the property of the department, for the benefit of the aforesaid officials. I might go on, as no doubt you are aware, and cite every province in Canada, but let me pause for a moment to state here that the province of Alberta stands in a class quite alone. I used to find it quite difficult to believe in a personal devil, but after seven years' residence here I now can easily believe there are thousands of them. The following are just a few of the things that have converted me: Five years out of the seven burnt out by prairie fires, including the present year; twenty-three head of valuable cattle and horses mutilated in the most fiendish manner; nearly murdered by armed men just outside of my own door, when I was seriously ill; solicited for a bribe in writing by a J.P.; attempted blackmail by letter and, when I reported the matter

their homes, watched their mothers weep bitter tears of despair, with the result that the iron has entered their souls, and Canada will have to reckon with them in the future. I have told everyone in authority, from R. L. Borden downwards, that they are very industriously engaged in sowing the seeds of a future prolific crop of tragedies that will have to be reaped some day.

Permit me to explain: The morality embodied in the statutory laws of the country (which are largely copied from England) is miles higher than the official morality, and apparently quite beyond their apprehension, with the result that instead of being an ordinance of protection to law-abiding citizens, it has become an implement of torture. If a person will not suspend all his faculties, i.e., be deaf, dumb and blind, when they are raving on their plunder, then they will quietly give him his quietus by "framing him." I could tell you facts, Miss Reynon, that would cause your blood to curdle. I cannot pretend, neither will time permit me, to go into the details now.

I know you mean well, but I am afraid you are hitting the wrong nail on the head. It is not lack of education, but lack of common justice and decency that is wanting.

I am not a foreigner, tho I know I am classed as such by ignorant persons, and sometimes by editors of Canadian newspapers I have observed Australia classed amongst "foreign countries." I have two good farms well supplied with everything in the way of stock and machinery, and still I can see no course open but to abandon them. I would be worse than a brute to go on raising stock to have the poor things tortured like mine have been. I have travelled considerable, and read much, and in all my experience of fifty-five years I have never seen, nor even dreamed of seeing, such a terrible state of affairs as prevails in Christian Canada(?) at present. You ask, "What are you going to do about it?" I reply, "I am going to fight the monster in the last ditch."

AUSTRALIAN.

We, The Mothers of Men

(Part of a poem by M. C. Smith, which appears in the Woman's Journal)

Is the name of the ages of anguish,
Is the name of the curse and the stain,
By the power of your sorrows I call you,
By the power of your pain.

We are mothers. Thru us, tho in bondage,
Thru us, with the brand in the face,
We are fettered with gold or with iron,
Thru us comes the race.

With the weight of all sin on our shoulders,
'Neath the serpent of sin ever curled,
We have set unrelenting, defenceless,
Making the men of the world.

We were ignorant long, and our children
Were benighted, brutish and blind,
King driven, priest ridden, who are they,
But our children—blasted?

We were kept far our beauty, our softness,
Our sex. What reward do we find?
We transmit, must transmit—being mothers—
What we are to blasted.

when they want their help on the farm. School work is not like plowing and other work, where, after an interruption, you begin again where you left off. While the poor lad is away from school the class goes on and he misses the connection of lessons, and it is little wonder that he can take no interest in his lessons and becomes a half-educated dunce. It is not his fault, but the parents'.

If people marry and have children, they are responsible to the children and to the state to give them the best education they can. If they need help on the farm or in the house let them hire it, as they would have to do, if they had no children. There may be a trust-officer appointed by the government, but if so, he does not act. In England the trust officer enquires for the reason each time a child does not appear at school. Put it in your own words, but do urge this upon parents who read The Guide.

GRANDFATHER.

CANADA UTTERLY CORRUPT

Dear Miss Reynon:—The but a "Mere Man" I feel constrained to flick from my well-earned night's rest a short

to the authorities and endeavored to take criminal action against the writers, they too, assisted by three others of their kind, put their heads together and worked up a clumsy "frame" for me, and I can get no redress whatever, because I dare to be a man.

Pardon me, this is somewhat of a digression. I will return to the question. You say of the Krafchenko case, "So far as this particular case is concerned, it is over at last." Not a bit of it. Krafchenko seems to be the only one connected with the miserable affair that proved himself to have a spark of manliness in him. All the others turned round and whined like a litter of pups, and informed on somebody to save their own miserable hides. You further say, "This second generation of our foreign population is supplying us with an enormous percentage of our criminals, whereas the immigrants themselves supply a very small percentage indeed." Exactly, the immigrants were induced to come to the country by bribe, impudent lies, and when they had reached this "Land of Promise," being unacquainted with the language and the conditions of the country, they were made the victims of every parasite. The second generation have, in

BALLOTS AND BULLETS

Every war shows up the hollowness of some common objections to equal suffrage.

It is said that the right to vote and the power to fight must go together. But out of 1,000 young men who have just volunteered for service against Mexico, only 200 passed the army tests. At the time of the Spanish War it was the same; only a small fraction of those volunteering were found physically fit. It was so even as far back as the Civil War. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson wrote:

"It appears by the record of the U.S. Military Statistics that out of the men examined for military duty during the Civil War of journalists 740 in every 1,000 were found unfit; of preachers, 974; of physicians, 680; of lawyers, 544. Brave divines are horrified at the thought of admitting women to vote when they cannot fight, the not one in twenty of their own number is fit for military duty, if he volunteered. Of the editors who denounce woman suffrage, only about one in four could himself carry a musket, while of the lawyers who fill congress, the majority could not be defenders of their country, but could only be defended."

If so men were allowed to vote except those who are able and willing to do military and police duty, women might consistently be debarred for that reason. But so long as the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame and the blind are freely admitted to the ballot box, some better reason must be found for excluding women than the fact that they do not fight.

A.B.R.

Profitable Pork Making

On every real farm somewhere or other provision is made for the accommodation of a larger or smaller number of pigs. Sometimes these animals are kept cooped up in a small, dirty enclosure, or a lean-to to the barn, fed whenever the hired man doesn't forget to empty the swill bucket and never cleared out from the time of their sentence to "penal servitude" until the time comes for them to pay the supreme penalty, figuratively speaking, and be offered up on the family altar to perpetuate the never ceasing diet of fried pork that has come to be recognized as the staple diet on the ordinary farm. In other cases the pigs are allowed free license to roam whereever they will. Nothing is safe from their inquisitive visits. Neither garden nor granary, neither hen house nor stable are exempt from their foraging expeditions. They are looked upon perhaps as a necessary evil, kicked every time they are not nimble enough to get out of the way, but tolerated because they are recognized as a valuable asset when the inroads upon the pork barrel have made it necessary to cast around for fresh supplies.

Attention to Detail

Expediency is the word which most fittingly expresses, in the majority of cases, the methods which have been and still are being employed by the farmers throughout the West. That there is much justification for such methods is in a large measure true, due to weather conditions, the short season and the natural advantages directly at the

the sow and young pigs. With the necessity for increased flow of milk required to feed the youngsters, the sow should be fed largely concentrated foods. It is important at this time that there is no stinting of the food, because the subsequent development and gain of the young pigs will in a large measure depend upon the manner in which they grow during the first few weeks sucking the mother. If skim milk is available this will form a very valuable addition to the ground oats which will provide the larger portion of the ration. A little linseed meal, barley meal and bran mixed with the oat chop will add to the attractiveness and carbohydrate portions of the ration, and some good hay, preferably alfalfa, or, better still, some snail crop, will give the necessary bulkiness to the ration.

Sheaf Oats Good

The writer has found that green sheaf oats give good results fed to brood sows, the pigs eating a portion of the sheaf and the remainder being useful in forming good dry bedding for the sow and litters. One sheaf a day is in no way expensive and will be found to be very much appreciated by the sow. All concentrates should be fed in the form of a thin slop, and it is important that the sow obtains sufficient water. Carrying water is one of the objections offered by the hired man when discussing hog feeding, and it is very often the case that the pigs generally, and sows in particular, do not get sufficient water. Sow's milk is made up of about eighty per cent. water, so that it is



A Good Bunch of Money-makers

disposal of the farmer, but at the same time it must be remembered that in farming, just as in every other business, strict attention to detail is the only way in which the utmost can be made out of the investment. And so, while the two instances described above may perhaps be somewhat exaggerated when applied to the average farm, yet it must be admitted that too little attention is being paid to "stopping the wastes" by the majority of farmers. It stands to reason that an animal which has been provided with legs presumably as a means of locomotion cannot be expected to develop to the best advantage cooped up in a stall or place in which it has not any more than enough room to turn round. It is also equally true that the best results will not be obtained from an animal which, after having been developed from the wild state along definite lines by careful attention, selection and breeding with the object of attaining some special, desirable qualities, is allowed to run loose, made to handle for its food and incidentally hounded away from everything which it most desires and which its bringing up has led it to naturally expect. Neither condition is normal, neither is economical, but a right combination of care on the one hand and exercise on the other will work wonders and will make the difference on the right side between actual profit and loss, a consideration which too few farmers at the present day acquire into.

The Brood Sow

At this time of the year most of the sows have farrowed, and the question arises as to the best way to care for

evident that if the flow of milk, which is so necessary to the development of the young pigs, is to be as full as possible, the sow must have as much water as she will readily consume. Usually in spite of all a careful feeder can do the sows lose flesh when nursing the litter, but the amount of loss will depend to some extent upon the care which is given in the selection and choice of foods and the manner in which the young pigs are handled. If a pasture is available the sow should be turned out away from the young ones for an hour or so during the first couple of weeks. This will give her exercise and the green stuff will aid the milk flow and keep the sow in a good healthy state.

Weaning Time

At weaning time, usually when the pigs are about ten weeks old, the best plan to follow is to keep feed away from the sow on the day that weaning is to take place, allow the youngsters to suckle the sow dry in the morning and turn her out into a dry lot or field some distance from the pig pen where the young pigs are. Do not feed anything on that day, but give free access to all the water needed. On the following day a little feed may be given, and in this way the sow will dry up in a short time. Then, if it is the intention to have two litters a year, the sow should be fed well to aid the approach of the period of heat, because at this time—directly after weaning—it is found that a sow will breed more readily than at any other period. In this Western country, however, it is doubtful whether it is economical or even

Continued on Page 47

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Farmers and Militarism

Continued from Page 7

Business men! you exclaim. Can wholesale loss cause wholesale gain? My answer is: To general business, no! To special business, yes! In every militarized country there are vested interests to whom wars are the staff of life and to whom rumors of war are the bread of life. The armorplate and army-furnishings syndicates are merely the nuclei of an intricate system of interests whose prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of militarism. Their ramifications are innumerable and frequently hidden. They reach down to the worker in the coal-mines and to the cobbler in the barracks town. The slightest reduction of armaments would destroy the profits of the principal companies and injure all the related industries and all their shareholders. At a meeting of the shareholders of John Brown and Co., in 1905, Sir Charles McLaren said he was glad to see Sir John Fisher prepared to go in for building battleships, because the heavier the work the more of it went to their firm. Remember that among these shareholders we find men of great influence: dukes, journalists, newspaper proprietors, members of parliament, financiers and directors of banks. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. have ninety-five titled people among their shareholders, while Vickers' Sons and Maxim have seventy-four. The central industries in the militaristic system are like the ganglia in the nervous system. If you hurt the nerve-centres every nerve-fibre quivers. This explains the prodigious influence of these interests, which fatten on an armed peace quite as much as on a war. Need I tell you that last year the Krupp dividends were 14 per cent, while the Deutsche Munitions Fabrik had to resort to trickery to reduce their dividends to 10 per cent. The Krupp's profits last year were \$9,600,000; and they very generously gave \$500,000 each to the Pensions Fund and the Workmen's Holiday Fund and \$750,000 to the Christmas Fund. How loyal their 80,000 employees must be to their interests! To augment their gigantic establishment the Krupp maintain a wonderful press bureau at Essen which helps those faint their goods upon the lesser nations and occasionally wrest new orders from the Imperial government. In every strategic centre the Krupp have their consuls who render them faithful and effective service by stampeding Oriental and South American governments into a rivalry in armaments. The stampede sometimes involves the wholesale purchase of commissions of experts. Clemenceau assures us that the Germans are much more successful than their French rivals in applying this argument ad hominem. In 1909 another German syndicate, more ingenious, the less powerful, was caught in the act of inserting false news in the Parisian press, with a view to exciting German opinion to demand more armaments. Von Gumbert, the director of this syndicate, was soon after appointed to the Russian house of peers.

In France, the recent Krupp scandal has no exact counterpart, conditions are similar. I think it has been proven that the dangerous friction of the last decade between France and Germany with regard to Morocco, has been caused by questions of mines and loans and railway concessions which affected certain powerful syndicates. In several public lectures in Paris, 1911, a French financial critic stated without contradiction, that when the French troops disembarked at Casablanca, it was without the knowledge of the French government, and upon the initiative of the Moroccan Committee, a powerful group of industrial and financial magnates. He affirmed also that these troops were met at the wharf, not by the representative of the French government, but by the representative of the Moroccan Committee.

It was in conjunction with the financial powers, and without the knowledge of the people, of the parliament or even of the government that Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, carried on his part of the Anglo-French intrigue for the isolation of Germany. The Kai-

ser's threatening message struck the unsuspecting Prime Minister Deviser like a bolt from the blue, and in a hastily summoned meeting Delcasse was thrown overboard by his colleagues. This repudiation of the conspirator provoked quite an outcry in some of the newspapers and elsewhere, about "national honor," "national humiliation" and "German insolence." Much of the German press, on the other hand, seized the opportunity, as it seizes every other, to represent the French nation as uniformly revengeful and chauvin. Parts of both presses were serving up the "subsidized patriotism" which W. J. Bryan recently denounced, while part merely loved sensation or found it profitable. One journalist assured me that his paper had cleared a million francs thru a mediocre war scare.

At all events, the newspaper readers on both sides of the frontier (themselves victims of a so-called "patriotic" education) naively believed that the people on the other side were a dangerous and hellish crew. The truth is that both peoples are sincerely humane and peaceful; that both are dupes of the militarist class or of a perniciously false education, or of special vested interests which influence a fraction of the press; and finally that both would lose immeasurably more by a European cataclysm than even the victor would gain.

Subsidized Patriotism

The "subsidized patriotism" I mentioned must appeal to us as truly admirable when we learn that the subsidizing is done by armament companies whose business is international. German companies make arms for Russia; Italian factories furnish weapons to the Turks of Tripoli; French capital is devoted to supplying the Kaiser's fleet with armorplate; companies of different nations pool their interests or make agreements so that whichever combatant loses, both companies will win; and all these syndicates use the diplomatic agents of their respective governments to force their surplus product upon new markets in the South and East and conjure up a yellow peril which will prove rich for them in thumping dividends. These are the interests which, thru a subsidized press, exploit the ignorant prejudices of the people and, on occasion, succeed in transforming legitimate patriotism into fanatical jingoism.

Problem Governments Fear

Now, while it is true that these malign influences represent but a small fraction of general capital, yet in their union lies their surprising strength. They are organized, financed and generally ready to buy whatever is for sale in their home parliaments or in foreign governments. Thru fair and foul play these special industries have grown to enormous proportions in all the great military nations, and their suppression would cause social distress and political commotion. Last February 3, Admiral Von Tirpitz confessed that his refusal to entertain Churchill's holiday proposal was mainly due to "an industrial reason," viz.: that during a naval holiday the German yards would be compelled to close and throw thousands of skilled mechanics out of employment.

Parallels to this situation are numerous. Do you remember the rear of indignation from the imperialist press in England when, after the South African war, the government dismissed some hundreds of workmen from the Woolwich arsenal? The suppression of any established industry, of any vested interest, is a complicated problem. Even if all the powerful and subtle influences I have described were suddenly to become extinct, how would the European governments dare to disarm their monster armies and flood the labor-markets with hosts of unemployed? For you must remember that even in France, in spite of the fact that toward three-quarters of a million men are withdrawn from competition in the labor-market, there is still an average of unemployed of nearly 300,000. Were military service abolished, the legions of unemployed would become dangerously, appallingly numerous, and would demand the right to work and

Continued on Page 22

Saskatchewan

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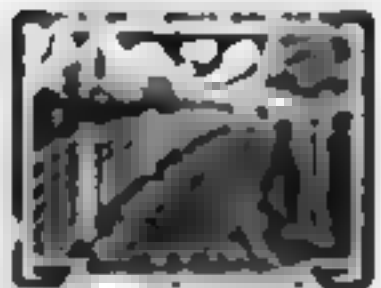
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These horses are the best of the breed and are being sold at a very low price. They are all pure bred and have been raised on the best of food and care.

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These pigs are the best of the breed and are being sold at a very low price. They are all pure bred and have been raised on the best of food and care.

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These are pure bred and have been raised in the best of conditions. They are of a fine build and are well adapted for all kinds of work.

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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

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Մոռի՛ եզրքե՛ ընթ որսորդն և ուր՛ լող
 Կի՛ն և ի՛նչ քննարկս ուր լի՛ն առ հոգիս
 Երեւի՛նք քեզ:

It's not as if you're going to be in the house only about a few minutes and that will be the sum of it all indoors.

After weathering his way through the war zone, he was finally able to get back to his home in the United States. He was now a man who had seen the world and lived through some of the most difficult times in our country's history.

To you keep a milk bucket & which to put down the milk & a new doing on a wet day. I will show a whole lot of things to have been the age now in black and white so that none will be afraid to when a wet day comes.

Now about the other. You might be sure
done so had it you haven't now in the
cloud.

That's correct to an extent, but I don't think he's quite as good as he is supposed to be. I don't think he's quite as good as he is supposed to be. I don't think he's quite as good as he is supposed to be.

from your grain when it is ripe, from
an old field & left 4000 acres in
old wood. This was all we do and
not a building, etc.

Our mission is to help you find the right equipment for your business. We have a wide range of products to choose from, including:

Profitable Pork Making

^aSource: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports.

practices. To ensure more than one letter of paper is sent, the largely so-called "junk" of the business message and the address of the shop, green mailing crops, which can be sent a full 100 percent in the form of a mailing list, have been

■ It is essential to take all the time you need

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STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU
OR YOUR FAMILY IF YOU GET

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A Company That Forgets The Right of Investigation

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We Guarantee to pay the Price we quote. There are no hidden charges. Let us know what you

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may all we will
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your receipt of
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WINTER TERM 1914
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Farm Women's Clubs

HOMEMALES CONVENTION

The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th.

The convention will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th. The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th.

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PROGRAM MAY 16 TO 17

The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th. The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th.

ANOTHER NEW W.O.B.A.

The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th. The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th.

A BOOZIE FEAST

The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th. The women of the county are holding a convention at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, near the town of Smith, on May 15th.

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DOCT. MONAC STAY

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BARFORD DENE W.O.B.A.

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MONEY CAN BE MADE

Every Wednesday if you do your washing with an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

The clothes you washed in the old way by scrubbing and wringing and wringing are now washed in the new way by scrubbing and wringing and wringing.

NO MIXING PARTS—E.T.C.—TO MEASURE

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 MAY 20 1944
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Farmers and Militiamen

(continued from Page 19)

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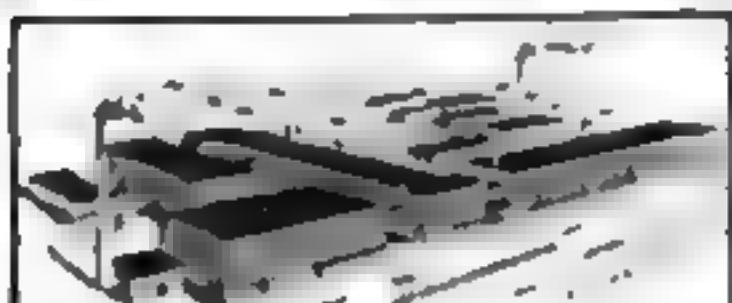
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When you order a roof, you are ordering for the
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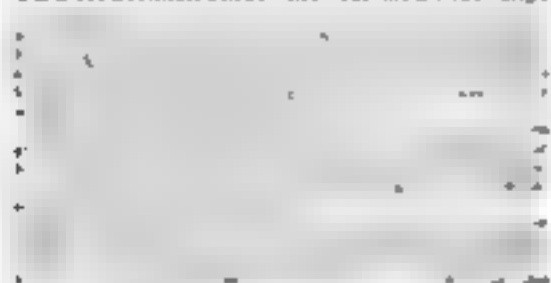
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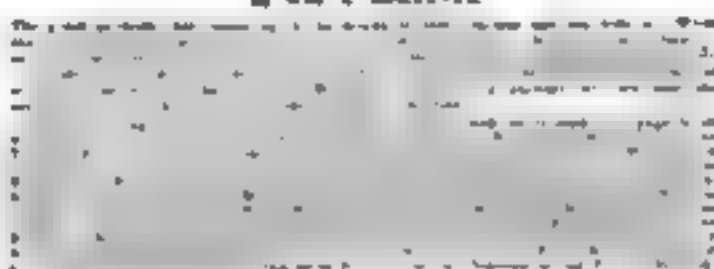
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By Mrs. J. H. HARRIS



Write for the book, which will tell you all about the farm boys and girls.

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FOR THE ROUND TRIP

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For full particulars and for plans
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 19, 1914)

Wheat—The unexpected generally happens in speculation. This was the case here during the week just closed when values showed gains of 14 to 15 cents. There has been considerable comment in the pit, that it is, measured by the general character of the market that have held away for several weeks. In picking out a salient point in the situation as it has developed, so far as price betterment is taken into consideration, the over-anticipation of the probable American winter wheat crop prospects has brought about a congested condition in the pit and the tendency of the news has been to make that position somewhat uncomfortable. The best buying comes from shorts, who have been forced to cover owing to these constant damage reports by the Illinois Ry over the U. S. winter wheat belt. The crop reports from nearly all sections of the winter wheat belt were of favorable character early in the week, but there was a change on Wednesday when reports were reported as having greatly damaged the crop in parts of Minnesota and Illinois. Further, the weather over the spring wheat country in both the American and Canadian Northwest, early in the week was cold, especially in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, but damage is unlikely. Later the weather turned considerably milder and while a little rain would help things considerably, the general condition was fairly satisfactory.

The news from abroad was largely of a "bullish" character and the principal factors were a diminution in the available supply imparted with a scarcity of native wheat in the United Kingdom and some Continental countries, together with a paucity of shippers' offers for monthly shipment. Also the world's shipments are somewhat heavier, the proportion to the United Kingdom is small, but some expect very heavy shipments in the near future because of better roads and the re-opening of waterways, which will enable farmers to forward their grain more freely to the shipping ports and those increased shipments will remove the stringency of the spot situation which threatened to become acute.

The general condition of the market here can easily be termed as being firm, but with one or two possible exceptions, it has been following in the wake of the American markets. Of course, one must not overlook that our wheat has been enjoying very heavy inquiries from importing countries during the last couple of weeks and this in itself is a factor which would tend to make the undertone firm. It is quite possible that the tendency of the future prices, as far as this market is concerned, depends a great deal as to whether this demand is going to continue or not. The cash demand during the past seven days has been sporadic, buyers only taking sufficient to fill their immediate requirements and are not worrying about future supplies.

Oats—Trading in this grain during the past week was good, with a strong undertone during the greater part of it. Prices moved up to the best figures on this advance. A feature was the strength in May, due to continued covering by shorts, who in turn sold for July, the close showing May oats 1-15 over July oats. The cash demand has been very good for the lower grades, but 2 C.W.'s are still going on the options. Barley—Barley developed a strong feeling here the past week and prices advanced 11 cents. A good demand existed and it was rather difficult at times for buyers to supply their wants. As the close today May barley was 48 cents and July 50 cents.

Flax—A very dull market prevailed here for the period under review, but the undertone, if anything, has held firm, and closing sales show a gain of 1 to 1 cent for the week, with the cash demand in store Fort William only fair. There is, however, a much better inquiry for flaxseed to go to Duluth and shippers who intend marketing their flax in the next thirty days would do well to get some special instructions on this product.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					
When	May	July	Oct.	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	91
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	94
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	95
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	96
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	98
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	100
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	101
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	102
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	104
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	105
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	106
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	107
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	108
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	109
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	110
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	111
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	112
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	113
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	114
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	115
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	116
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	117
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	118
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	119
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	120
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	121
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	122
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	123
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	124
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	125
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	126
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	127
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	128
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May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	137
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May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	257
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	258
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May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	267
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Liberalism in Canada

(By Edward Porritt, in the London Daily News)

Were it not for the activities of the Grain Growers' Associations of the three Prairie Provinces, Canada today would be politically the most stagnant country in the English-speaking world. The lifetime of a Dominion parliament usually extends over four years; and between one general election and the next neither party is active in the constituencies. Neither undertakes any popular political education; chiefly, it would seem, because neither the Liberals, who are now in opposition at Ottawa, nor the Conservatives are making any fight for any body of political principles. Political principles, in fact, have little to do with politics in Canada.

There was a time when it seemed as if the Liberal party in Dominion politics had some relation to political principles, when an Englishman who had been a Liberal in the old country on settling anywhere in Canada would naturally gravitate to the Liberal party, because there was some affinity between Liberalism in England and Liberalism in Canada. From 1878 to 1896, the Canadian Liberals were in opposition at Ottawa; and a newcomer in the Dominion at any time during that period, if he followed the debates in the House of Commons and the active political propaganda carried on in those days in the constituencies, would have concluded that Liberalism in Canada, as in England, was opposed to privilege and had some sympathy with democratic movements. Above all, he would have concluded that if there was one privilege that Canadian Liberals assailed, it was the privilege of the protected manufacturers.

Privileges and Party

A newcomer to Canada who reached this conclusion any time between 1878 and 1896 would have been right to this extent—that it was the conviction of the rank and file of the Liberal party that its leaders were opposed to all special privileges, and would make an end of them when they came into power. The Liberals were in power from 1896 to 1911; but instead of making an end to the special privileges of the manufacturers which for eighteen years the Liberal leaders had insisted was the mission of their party, they endorsed and extended the policy of the Conservatives—the policy of bestowing special privileges on the manufacturers. It was the same with the great railway companies.

The maintenance of special privileges thus between 1878 and 1911 became the policy, if not the creed, of both the Liberals and the Conservatives. There is consequently in 1914 no difference between the two parties except that the Conservatives are in power at Ottawa, while the Liberals are in opposition, and are moreover likely to remain in opposition indefinitely unless the Conservatives head into some great scandal, or unless leaders arise who can once more persuade the people of democratic tendencies, as Liberal leaders did between 1878 and 1896, that Liberalism means something more than office and salary for a group of men—mostly lawyers—who happen to have pushed to the front and labelled themselves Liberal leaders.

Where Liberalism Survives

The abandonment of Liberalism by the Liberal leaders took place in 1897, when the Liberal government decided that the Tory policy of special privileges for particular classes—railway magnates and manufacturers—was so good that it must be adopted and extended by a House of Commons in which the Liberals had a majority. In 1911 came the general election at which the Liberals were defeated, and since then there has been no attempt to revive Liberalism anywhere in the Dominion. The present generation of voters in Canada—the generation that has come on the electoral rolls since 1896—has no conception of what Liberalism means. It certainly has none that has been learned from the debates in parliament or from the popular utterances of Liberal politicians; for with Liberal politicians Liberalism ceased to have any in-

fluence on the national life of Canada after the general election in 1896 that put the Liberal party into power.

In the Prairie Provinces, however, Liberalism is surviving, and promises to thrive despite the abandonment of its principles by Liberal politicians. It is surviving there because the grain growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta carry the burdens of special privilege to a greater degree than Canadians who are settled in the Provinces east of the Great Lakes. Railway rates affect the grain growers because they are producers as well as consumers, and, to use an American phrase, they are caught both coming and going. Grain growers are also compelled to spend large amounts on equipment for their farms. They must make their purchases—when they instal or renew machinery—from great companies that are protected by the tariff; and all their supplies—domestic as well as those used in their business—cost them 25 or 30 per cent. more than necessary, because both Liberal and Conservative governments have endorsed Canadian manufacturers with the right to tax people for their own gain.

The Grain Growers Revolt

Not all grain growers vote for Liberal candidates at elections. Not all are democratic in their sympathies; but there are nearly 40,000 grain growers in the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and while the Liberal politicians are doing nothing to revive Liberalism, these Grain Growers' Associations are in revolt against the special privileges of the manufacturers, and such a revolt of necessity keeps the principles of Liberalism alive. During the winter months of 1913-1914 what have come to be regarded as the parliaments of the grain growers have been in session; and, again, at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on February 11, the Grain Growers' Associations in annual convention have declared for Free Trade.

These repeated declarations and the agitation in the grain growing Provinces which have resulted in these declarations, are embarrassing both to the Conservative government and the Liberal opposition at Ottawa. Neither the government nor the Liberal leaders desire to make any changes in the tariff that would curtail the privileges of the protected manufacturers. But the agitation in the West are keeping alive Liberal principles; and if the Dominion is ever to have a Liberalism that is potent for good and in sympathy with democratic movements in the other parts of the English speaking world, this new Liberalism will have its birth and acquire its first parliamentary strength in the vast stretch of country that lies between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains.

CHERES

I am the daughter of earth and sun;
In the dusk I dream, in the wind I run.
I touch the fields with a greening fire,
And the yellow harvest is my desire.
When over hill comes the silver rain,
I spring with joy of the springing grain.
The farm land lavas me, the acres know
Promise and fragrance where I go.
Over the furrows I wave my hand,
And gladness walks thru the plebeian land.
In all the valleys at golden morn
My garments sweep with the rustling corn.
The laughing meadows from hill to sea
For a thousand years have been glad of me.
When foamheads break in the surging rye
I race with billow against the sky.
Lifting the song of the mother kind,
And the scarlet poppies troop behind.
Then when the far spent rivers croon
To the rising shield of the harvest moon,
With all the good well won from farm,
I come at last to the reaper's arm—
I sink to the ground, my senses dim,
And I give my life for a gift to him.
—BLISS CARMAN.

HANDLING SHEEP

It is remarkable how few sheep raisers understand how to properly catch and handle their stock. The old shepherd's crook, so humane and useful in the years that are past, is no longer to be seen on more than a very few Canadian sheep farms. In many British flocks the crook still has its place, and with this and the intelligent dog the sheep are driven, caught and handled with comfort and facility for both man and beast.

To the sheep man it is painful to witness the rough, even brutal, usage accorded the gentle, timid sheep on many mutton raising farms. Apart from the pure-bred flocks that are waited upon and cared for with the same gentle consideration as the family horse and the favorite cow, many of the sheep flocks are rushed and driven, grabbed and dragged in the most inhuman sort of way. When the flock is to be divided or an individual separated from the others the bunch is usually rushed into a corner and the victims, one by one, grabbed by the wool and hauled struggling and kicking to the point of exit. To many sheep raisers and farm hands the wool appears to be a natural handle. If the torture inflicted by catching a sheep by the wool could be appreciated doubtless many would seek a better method. The examination of a carcass of a newly killed sheep that has been lifted by its wool reveals an inflamed and congested area resembling the effects of a severe jam or bruise at every point over which the wool was pulled, due to the rupturing of the tiny blood vessels and creating a soreness that must of necessity cause a stagnation in gain if not in actual loss of weight. Apart from this, if the animal is immediately slaughtered the carcass is injured to a greater or less degree according to the roughness accorded the animal.

Proper Handling

The proper method of catching a sheep is by the hind leg or the head. If in a close pen in which the sheep are closely crowded it is an easy matter to secure the selected animal by the head, holding it fast until the others have moved away, clearing an avenue by which it may be taken. In a larger pen or yard a sheep should be caught by the hind leg just above the hock or gambrel joint, and a properly made shepherd's crook is of great assistance in this. The crook which is usually six or more feet long, can be extended forward without approaching the sheep sufficiently close to cause it to plunge to make its escape. When caught by the hock joint it is drawn back until it is easily grasped by the neck. When a sheep is caught in this way the flock is not frightened, as is the case when one rushes in to grasp a single member.

To convey a sheep after it is caught the shepherd should place his left hand beneath the lower jaw. If the animal plunges it may be gently grasped by the wool on the further cheek. The right hand should grasp the side of the tail or the end of the stub. In this position a sheep will almost invariably walk forward at the will of the person in charge. A sheep handled in this way is neither injured nor frightened, and is conveyed in comparative comfort for itself and the shepherd.

When Handling Sheep

Much cruelty is exercised in hauling sheep from place to place. More especially is this the case when being taken to market. Few except owners of pure-bred flocks have on their farms a properly equipped sheep wagon. The result is that when sheep have to be hauled their legs are probably tied and they are tumbled into a wagon or sleigh and jolted along to their destinations. The discomfort and bruising thus effected is nothing short of severe and quite unnecessary cruelty.

Sheep should travel on their feet when being hauled. A wagon to haul sheep should have slatted sides sufficiently high to prevent their jumping out, or boards, if necessary, may be laid on the top, forming a cover to the wagon. A wagon rack about 14 feet long and as wide as a wagon box, the sides and ends of which are slatted and about three feet high is also very useful. The end gates of the rack are fastened to the

sides and the floor by rods, one at each corner of the wagon, passing from the top to the bottom and having threaded thumb nuts. The end pieces swing open, forming convenient gates for loading and unloading. This rack can be used either for hauling sheep or hogs, and occasionally young cattle.

To lead a sheep it is not necessary to lift it by the wool. Leading should be done by two persons, one on each side of the animal. The left hand of one is grasped by the right of the other beneath the chest of the sheep, preferably between the fore legs. The other pair of hands are similarly grasped beneath the flanks. In this position the sheep is easily raised and loaded without plunging or injury.

PRESERVE EGGS NOW

In view of the drop of the price of eggs, due to the overstocking of the home markets and the absence of organization for marketing purposes on the part of the egg producers, the best possible way to deal with the situation most economically at the present time is to preserve the eggs in lime-water, keeping them until such time as the rise in price will more than make up for the trouble taken in storing and preserving this most desirable human food.

The following method of preserving eggs is an especially good one, resulting from experiments with twenty-five different preparations extended over a period of seven years, carried on by Professor Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The method of preparation of lime-water is simply to use 1 pound of lime to 50-70 pounds or 5-7 gallons of water. Shake the lime in a small quantity of water and then stir this milk-of-lime into enough water to make the 57 gallons. Keep the mixture stirred occasionally for a few hours and then allow to settle. The clear liquid above, which is now saturated lime-water, is now drawn off and poured over the eggs which have previously been placed in a crock, butter tub, candy pail or other suitable container.

As exposure to air weakens the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by covering with sweet oil, or by sucking upon which a paste of lime is prepared. If after a time there is any noticeable white deposit, this being precipitation of the lime, the water should be syphoned or drawn off and replaced with a fresher quantity newly prepared.

Some Points

A few points to be remembered in storing eggs are:—

1. Use only perfectly fresh eggs. On the farm it is well to put each day's eggs in lime-water as gathered. In a store the freshness of the eggs should be determined by candling.
 2. Do not put in any cracked or thin shelled eggs—one broken egg in a crock may in time spoil 12 or 15 dozen.
 3. Do not have containers too large—crock 3 to 5 gallons are convenient. Butter tubs or candy pails will serve well enough, particularly if they have previously been coated on the inside with hot paraffine wax. Aside from the greater convenience of small containers, there is less risk of a broken egg spoiling a large number of sound eggs.
 4. Be sure to keep eggs completely covered by the lime water during the whole period of preservation. It is well to have an inch of liquid above the tops of the eggs.
 5. It is best to store the crocks of eggs in an airy cellar or basement. A room in which the temperature does not go above 45 nor below 35, is most suitable. If allowed to freeze the shells crack and the eggs are useless.
- If the above instructions are carried out there will be no trouble in preserving eggs in good condition for six or eight months.
- Two or three crocks and ten cents' worth of lime will take care of all the eggs most families require during the winter. Try it once and see how you like using first quality eggs at 15 cents a dozen in January.



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STYLE	No. of Rods	Length of Rods	Spacing of Horizontal Rods	Material	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots
4	20	22	10, 10, 10		\$0.21	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.20	\$0.25	\$0.22
5	27	22	8, 9, 10, 10		.23	.21	.25	.23	.28	.24
6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9		.27	.24	.30	.27	.32	.29
8	53	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9		.39	.35	.43	.38	.45	.40

Medium Weight Fence

No. 9 Top and Bottom and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontal between: No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks

5	36	16 1/2	8, 8, 10, 10		.20	.17	.22	.19	.24	.20
6	42	16 1/2	7, 7, 8, 10, 10		.23	.21	.25	.23	.28	.24
7	25	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6		.28	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
7	28	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6		.27	.24	.30	.26	.33	.29
8	48	16 1/2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9		.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
9	38	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8		.31	.28	.34	.30	.37	.33
10	54	16 1/2	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9		.35	.31	.38	.34	.42	.36

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18	48				.56	.50	.60	.54	.65	.52
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14 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15
16 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
Set Stretching Tools	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.75	2.25
Staples, 25 lb. box	\$1.00		\$1.10		\$1.20	
Brace Wire, 25 lb.	.95		1.05		1.15	

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